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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/830,415	08/03/2001	Hirotaka Inagaki	401181	7811
23548	7590	04/22/2004	EXAMINER	
LEYDIG VOIT & MAYER, LTD			COBURN, CORBETT B	
700 THIRTEENTH ST. NW			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 300			3714	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3960			DATE MAILED: 04/22/2004	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/830,415	INAGAKI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Corbett B. Coburn	3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-15 and 17-39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-15 and 17-39 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 15.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed 6 February 2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.
2. The information disclosure statement filed 6 February 2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.
3. Examiner received an IDS form with no attachments. Obviously, under the circumstances, no references could be considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 5-11, 18-20, 23, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ugawa (JP 09-056896).

Claims 1, 3, 10, 11, 31: Ugawa teaches a pachinko game machine (Fig 1) with

means (2) for displaying a special symbol indicating a shift to a special game state if a varying display (33a-c) stops at a specific arrangement and for displaying a game-related production display (Fig 40). There is a start win sensor (13) for detecting a game ball entering a start win hole and outputting a detection signal to the means for controlling a display. The detection signal triggers display of a production -- i.e., the reels spin when the ball goes in the hole. There is a means (61) for determining results of stopping of the varying display and controlling the means for displaying according to the results. The means for determining controls the means for displaying to produce a production display of a scenario of a game-related production display from beginning to end of the scenario (Figs 41-43) during a period from a start to an end of the varying display, wherein said game-related production display includes a design of at least two different characters (Fig 38 shows two characters) and a word (or attachment) design (Fig 36) shown simultaneously with the stopping of the varying display that indicates at least one of a special game state probability and probability of a reach, the reach indicating a shift to the special game state if the varying display stops an additional special symbol at a specific stop arrangement. Ugawa fails to teach word or attachment designs for each of the two different characters. Having word (attachment) designs to explain the two different characters would provide information to the player to make the meaning of the characters clear. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided word (attachment) designs for each of the two different characters in order to provide information to the player to make the meaning of the

characters clear.

Computer programs are obviously embodied in a game machine-readable medium – the program described in Ugawa could not work unless the machine could read it.

Claims 2, 27: The end of the scenario indicates whether to shift to the special game state. (Abstract)

Claim 5: The means for determining changes the production display to show an evolution of the scenario when a state of the game becomes the reach. (Fig 42 B)

Claim 6: Figs 36A shows the evolution of the scenario is indicated by changes in a background of the production display. The spinning reels form a changing background.

Claims 7, 28: Fig 38 shows that the progress of the scenario shown with the production display changes with the two different characters. In certain circumstances, one character leaves and another appears.

Claim 8: The production display indicates moving on to the special game state with the two different characters. (Fig 38)

Claims 9, 30: Fig 1 clearly shows that the means for displaying includes a display zone for the production display larger than a display zone for the varying display of the special symbol. The reels take up the lower third of the display. The upper two-thirds of the display is reserved for the production display.

Claims 18, 24: Ugawa teaches a production pattern determination table. (Figs 5, 6, 10, 17) The particular arrangement of the table used is a matter of design choice, wherein no stated problem is solved, or unexpected result obtained, by

using the specific arrangement of the table claimed versus the arrangement of the table taught by the prior art.

Claims 19, 25: Ugawa teaches two characters who appear to be of opposite sexes. (Fig 37)

Claims 20, 26: As a computer, Ugawa obviously has a memory for storing a production pattern determination table (Figs 5, 6, 10, 17) including production patterns for the game-related production display, and a random number generator for generating a random number for production pattern determination, wherein the random number is used to determine a production pattern to be displayed.

Claims 23 & 32: Claims 23 & 32 are a rehash of claims 1 and 11 respectively (which see) with the addition of a “true intention design”. Ugawa fails to teach “true intention designs”. As described in Applicants specification, these “true intention designs” are merely additional indicators on the basic character symbols.

In effect, the basic character symbol with the word character symbol, and the “true intention symbol” combine to form one symbol. The appearance of that symbol is an aesthetic design choice.

Claim 29: Ugawa teaches a production display that uses symbols to indicate moving on to the special game state. The appearance of the symbols is a matter of aesthetic design choice.

6. Claims 12-15, 17, 21, 22 & 33-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ugawa in view of Fuchs (US Patent Number 5,630,753).

Claims 12, 17, 33, 39: Ugawa teaches a game machine with means (2) for displaying game-related designs including a special symbol (k) indicating a shift

to a special game state if a varying display stops at a specific arrangement. There is a production design indicating a probability of shifting to the special game state (Fig 3). There is a means (50A) for controlling a display on the means for displaying. Ugawa does not explicitly teach that the means for controlling controls the means for displaying to produce a suggestion display of a relationship between the production design and the probability of shifting to the special game state -- i.e., a help-table explaining odds of winning. Yet it is well known that for full enjoyment of the game, it is necessary for the player to have extensive knowledge of the predictive characteristics of the predictive display mode. Fuchs teaches displaying such a table (7). The suggestion display is produced when the game is not being played or when the game is being played and the varying display of the special symbol is not shown on the means for displaying, and the suggestion display implicitly notifies a player of the game of the relationship -- the help table appears on the screen even when the reels are not spinning. This provides the player with information needed to understand the game, thus making it more enjoyable for the player to play. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Ugawa to include a suggestion display as suggested by Fuchs in order to provide the player with information needed to understand the game, thus making it more enjoyable for the player to play.

Computer programs are obviously embodied in a game machine-readable medium -- the program described in Ugawa could not work unless the machine could read it.

Claims 13, 36: Fuchs teaches showing which combination of symbols (corresponding to the production design) has a high probability of winning (i.e., shifting to a special game state). Clearly to be of any use whatsoever in teaching the player to interpret the meaning of the production design, the suggestion display must indicate which production designs indicate a high probability of shifting to the special game state.

Claims 14, 37: Fuchs teaches the suggestion display shows a design related to the production design – both the production design (the cards (3)) and the suggestion display (7) depict cards with diamonds. Clearly to be of any use whatsoever in teaching the player to interpret the meaning of the production design, the suggestion display must show a design identical to the production design or related to the production design.

Claims 15, 38: Ugawa teaches animated images. The movement of the images indicates different things. In order to effectively teach the meaning of the production designs, it would be necessary to show the player what these production designs do. This means that it would be necessary to show the animation. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used animated images in the suggestion display in order to teach the player the meaning of the production designs.

Claims 21, 34: Ugawa teaches a production design that includes a design of at least two different characters (Fig 37 shows two characters) and a word (or attachment) design (Fig 40) shown simultaneously with the stopping of the varying display that indicates at least one of a special game state probability and

probability of a reach, the reach indicating a shift to the special game state if the varying display stops an additional special symbol at a specific stop arrangement. Ugawa fails to teach word or attachment designs for each of the two different characters. Having word (attachment) designs to explain the two different characters would provide information to the player to make the meaning of the characters clear. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided word (attachment) designs for each of the two different characters in order to provide information to the player to make the meaning of the characters clear.

Claims 22, 35: Ugawa teaches the invention substantially as claimed. Ugawa fails to teach “true intention designs”. As described in Applicants specification, these “true intention designs” are merely additional indicators on the basic character symbols. In effect, the basic character symbol with the word character symbol, and the “true intention symbol” combine to form one symbol. The appearance of that symbol is an aesthetic design choice.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-15 & 17-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Suzuki (JP 10-263160) and Ugawa (JP 09-056895) teach pachinko machines with predictive displays.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corbett B. Coburn whose telephone number is (703) 305-3319. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30, Monday-Friday, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Hughes can be reached on (703) 308-1806. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


cbc
JESSICA HARRISON
PRIMARY EXAMINER